

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
gentle south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 362.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH CAPTURE ROYE, GERMAN RETREAT; BRITISH FIGHTING IN STREETS OF BAPAUME; WHOLE HINDENBURG LINE NOW THREATENED

18 TO 45 DRAFT BILL PASSES SENATE 75-0; BAN PUT ON STRIKES

All Efforts to Give Boys De-
ferred Privileges Are
Beaten Decisively.

SENT TO CONFERENCE

Bitter Struggle in House
Expected Over Provision
to End Labor Troubles.

CRUSHING BLOW FAVORED

Debate Shows Realization of
Necessity of Mustering
Man Power Quickly.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Senate today passed the Administration's man power bill extending the draft limit ages to from 18 to 45 years and carrying a drastic anti-strike amendment which will compel all men of draft age engaged in essential industries to stick by the job or join the colors. The bill will go to conference with its anti-strike clause, the only important feature added to the bill as it passed the House. An agreement on this clause may take time, as the House emphatically rejected the amendment.

In the roll call on the final passage of the bill seventy-five Senators answered "Aye." Only Senator Gore (Okla.), the last remaining representative of the "wildcat" vote, voted in the negative. Before the announcement of the result, though, he obtained permission to be recorded as "not voting."

"In view of the position I have taken and of my convictions on this question, I cannot bring myself to vote for the bill," announced Senator Gore, "but I do not wish to figure as the only man in the Senate voting in the negative."

No Modification of Age Limits.

The final unanimous acceptance of the man power bill, just as the General Staff desired it, followed a series of attempts to modify its terms. There were numerous amendments designed to prevent drafting the junior class. Only one of them, the amendment by Senator Pendergast (Mo.) to make the junior limit 18 instead of 19 years, was voted upon in the open Senate after the bill had left the committee of the whole.

The defense of the position of the General Staff and the War Department in insisting upon the draft age limits being as finally set forth in the bill was presented by Senators Chamberlain (Vt.), chairman of the Military Committee, and Hittaker (Neb.). Senator Chamberlain admitted that only the great exigency of the war and the opportunity to strike the crushing blow within the next twelve months justified the great scope of the proposed draft.

"The step that the Senate is about to take is a serious one," said Senator Chamberlain. "I know that the taking of young men from their homes and sending them to the battle front touches the heart of every man, woman and child in America, and nothing in the world seems to me to be a necessity would lead me to vote to do that. My principal objection in rising is that there may be no misunderstanding about the course suggested in this bill."

Secretary Baker Misunderstood.

"There has been more or less of misunderstanding about what the Secretary of War proposes to do," the Senator continued. "Under this bill the President has the power to divide these young men into classes and in that way retain the eighteen-year-old men in this country a little longer than he might retain the older ones. But that is the beginning and end of his power, and there is no reason for any of us to misunderstand what the purpose of the War Department is."

"That is why I say that I shall not be a party to misleading the American people with reference to these young men. Whatever may have been said on the side by the distinguished Secretary of War, whatever may have been said on the side and in some desultory conversation by the Chief of Staff, the record shows what they intended to do and the record made by Mr. Baker before these committees showed what he intended to do and that is what I intend to do when I vote to take these young men of 18. I vote to do it because I believe that in the emergency which confronts us if we intend to win this war we must get these young men over to the front and let them there as soon as they can possibly be sent and sufficiently trained."

At this point Senator Chamberlain's speech before the House Committee and the Senate Committee hearings.

"There is not any equivocation about the language of Mr. Baker and the substance of it is contained in the Senate Military Committee hearings."

"In other words, it is the purpose of

Clause to End Strikes as Passed by Senate

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The "work or fight" clause as added to the man power bill by the Senate, which passed the amended measure to-day, follows:

That when any person shall have been placed in a deferred or exempted class for any of the reasons in this paragraph set forth he shall not be entitled to remain therein unless he shall in good faith continue while physically able so to do, to work at and follow such occupation, employment or business, and if he fails so to do, he shall again become subject to the draft. The President shall make regulations for enforcing this provision.

This proviso shall not apply in the case of a strike if the strikers have submitted or will at once submit the dispute to the War Labor Board, agree to abide and do abide by its decision and do at once resume work and continue work pending such decision. The said board shall take up and decide all such disputes as speedily as practicable.

FORD BEHIND IN G. O. P. PRIMARY

Leads in Race for Democratic
Nomination for Senate
in Michigan.

NEWBERRY IS FAR AHEAD

Early Returns Show His Vote
Nearly 2 to 1 Against Motor
Manufacturer.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—From indications at 11 o'clock Michigan's Republican Senatorial race is a landslide for former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, Detroit, with nearly two votes to one for Henry Ford.

The race seems to be between Charles S. Osborn and Ford for second place. Figures, while meagre and scattering, come from typical country precincts with but few exceptions, and Newberry led in every report. William G. Simpson probably will run fourth.

Ford, who is also a candidate for the Senatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket, was leading James W. Helme. The few returns on the Democratic vote show: Ford, 181; Helme, 43.

At midnight 144 precincts out of a total of 2,136 gave Newberry 21,024, Ford 10,677 and Osborn 5,886.

So far Ford has carried but one precinct in the State—Farmington township, the home of former Governor Fred W. Warren, by one vote 44 to Newberry's 42. Warner, himself a candidate in the early stages of the campaign, withdrew and threw his support to the automaker.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27.—Henry Ford said here to-day that if nominated on both tickets in Michigan he would pitch a penny to decide which to accept.

DIAL LEADS BLEASE.

Incomplete Returns Show Ex-Gov
error Far Behind Opponent.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—Scattered returns from virtually all counties of the State at midnight showed Nat B. Dial leading Cole L. Blease in the race for the United States Senate. Dial's vote was 21,827, against 13,101 for the ex-Governor. J. F. Rice polled 1,526.

The race for the Senate short term is close. Pollock leads, followed by Benet and Peoples. Robert A. Cooper has won the nomination for Governor with a vote of 19,325.

GERMANS KILL RED CROSS AIDS

23 Employees of Belgian Bath
House Killed Victims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Details of the recent shelling of an American Red Cross bath house for Belgian soldiers near the Belgian front, in which twenty-three Belgian employees were killed and sixty others injured, were received to-day at American Cross headquarters.

A shell hit the roof of the laundry and fragments penetrated the three large structures of the plant and destroyed them. Men, women and children were hurled in every direction and for long distances.

France Sends New Naval Attache.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Capt. Vaisseau de Saint-Sauveur has been named naval attache at Washington, succeeding Commander de Bismarck.

SUNDAY MOTOR JAUNTS BARRED; GASOLINE LOW

Fuel Officials Ask Owners
East of Mississippi to
Aid Conservation.

RULE ONLY TEMPORARY

War Needs Reduce Supply and
Law Will Be Invoked if Re-
quest Is Ignored.

Discontinuance, until further notice, of the use on Sundays of passenger carrying automobiles, with a few exceptions, and of motorcycles and motorboats in all States east of the Mississippi River was requested yesterday by the National Fuel Administration. The object is to save gasoline for war purposes.

If the request is not sufficiently effective, a mandatory order will be issued. No limit is placed upon the period of conservation, but Fuel Administrator Charles F. Requa, director of the oil division of the War Administration, said in a joint statement that rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline is desired "during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism."

These are the motor vehicles to which the restriction does not apply:

Tractors and motor tractors employed in the actual transportation of freight.

Vehicles of physicians used in professional duties.

Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons and funeral conveyances.

Railway equipment using gasoline.

Exempts Public Service Cars.

Repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies.

Motor vehicles in necessary use in rural communities where other transportation is not available.

The official statement follows:

The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken in the States east of the Mississippi River in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements.

"An appeal is made therefore to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi River to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism."

War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period when consumption of gasoline is at its highest, and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period the adoption of safeguards against possible shortage.

Avoids Hampering Business.

"In view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motorcycles on Sundays."

The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi River there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified, including all such as are operated for hire, each Sunday until further notice.

After listing the exceptions, the statement makes an appeal to the patriotic men and women of America east of the

Continued on Seventh Page.

"Full Satisfaction" in "Sun" Fund Tobacco

WHAT do our soldiers in France think of the smokes received through THE SUN TOBACCO FUND? Here's the opinion of Lieut. R. H. Graves, Seventy-ninth Company, Fifth Marines:

"Your GLORIOUS cigarettes accompanied this card to the line and were delivered to me early this morn. just in the cold gray light of dawn. Truly I was wont to believe that cigarettes were luxuries of a dim and misty past and had been abolished 'pendant la guerre.'"

"No one can know the complete satisfaction which permeates one's soul when he knows he can smoke real tobacco and continue to smoke for many days without the horrid, filthy odor of a dim and misty past and had been abolished 'pendant la guerre.'"

See page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

McAdoo Nails Foe's Lie; Savings Safe as Ever

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-day issued this statement:

My attention has been called to an insidious propaganda that is being carried on, probably by secret agents of Germany, to sow the seeds of distrust in the minds of savings bank depositors. False rumors that the United States Government is contemplating the confiscation of the savings of the people.

The absurdity of these statements is manifest. In order, however, to allay the fears of the few who might be alarmed by such reports, I repeat that these rumors are wholly baseless.

U. S. MEN SLAIN IN MEXICAN CLASH

Captain and 10 to 20 Soldiers
Killed and 15 Wounded
at Nogales, Ariz.

SONORA CASUALTIES 200

Fighting Follows Attempt to
Smuggle a Man Into
This Country.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Aug. 27.—One American officer was killed fighting in the streets of Nogales to-day, one civilian was slain, two officers were wounded and between ten and twenty American soldiers were killed during a skirmish which took place along International avenue between American troops and Mexicans in Nogales, Sonora.

Approximately fifteen Americans were wounded, including Lieut. Col. Fredrick H. Herman, who was shot through the right leg but continued in command on crutches.

The dead include Capt. J. D. Hungerford, who was killed in action. The civilian was Gaston Reddock, who was killed during the first hour of the fighting. Lieut. Luke W. Loftus was seriously wounded.

Mexican Casualties Heavy.

While the casualties on the Mexican side of the border were not known to-day, it was estimated that 150 had been killed by fire from the American side, while at least twice this number, including a number of civilians, were wounded. It was reported to-night that the Mayor of Nogales, Sonora, was killed, but this was not confirmed.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican customs official to smuggle a fellow countryman across the boundary into the United States. An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans struck at the sentry across the street, firing him in the right arm.

The fire was returned by American patrols and after other Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls the firing became general.

Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up a combative position. It was estimated more than 800 American soldiers and at least fifty civilians participated in the shooting.

It was reported to-night that a detachment of cavalry crossed the border in pursuit of the Mexicans, but this was not confirmed.

The fighting, which started at 4:05 P. M., continued without abatement until 5:30, when it died down except for the occasional sniping shot along the long International street.

A 50 to white flag was displayed by the Mexicans, and a parley followed, but the sniping continued until after 9 o'clock. Bullets fell in Nogales and civilians were ordered to remain indoors and without the zone of fire. Adobe houses, because their walls cannot be pierced by high power bullets, were especially popular and many families spent the night in these buildings with friends.

TRUCKEE, ARIZ., Aug. 27.—A telephone message from Nogales at 10:15 o'clock to-night said the twin cities were quiet, a temporary truce having been agreed upon until 7 o'clock in the morning. At a conference to-night between A. J. Abasco, commanding the Nogales, Sonora, Mexican forces, and Lieut. Herman, together with Charles Hardy, Collector of the Port, and prominent American and Mexican civilians, Commandante Abasco expressed regret at the outbreak and declared it was due to ill feeling between Mexican and American customs guards. He said there was no hostility among the Mexican Federal soldiers toward the American forces.

Socialist Press Ribbed, Says Kiss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—An official despatch from France to-day says the German Independent Socialist Deputy Kiss declared at a recent meeting at Greitz, Saxony, that part of the Socialist press, and in particular the Vorwarts, was subsidized by the German Government.

LUCE VICTORY THE CANADIANS' GREATEST FEAT

Dominion Troops Them-
selves Say It Surpassed
Taking of Vimy Ridge.

CORE OF WHOLE BATTLE

Made Possible Later Advances
by French Armies—Austral-
ians Won Honor Too.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 27.—One of the strangest things in the present fighting on the western front is the way it thrills one's memories of 1916. We have again come into possession of and are making temporary use of the prisoner cages which used to be crowded with Germans in this same month two years ago. When we recovered them the grass was growing rank inside the wire enclosures, but already it is being trodden down.

Sadder it is to chronicle that we buried some of our recent dead in the old graveyard beside their comrades who fell in the first Somme fighting. Much of the agricultural machinery and similar things which we left behind in our retreat from this area in March of this year have become ours again. The tanks recaptured one of their familiar "tankdromes." With memories are evoked by a sentence in the official report which says: "Welsh troops captured Mametz Wood." Capturing Mametz Wood will become a habit of the Welshmen if this goes on.

Americans Helped Once.

In the first scene of our offensive, August 8, the action chiefly was fought from overseas, troops from the British Isles had only a small part in the attack north of the Somme to protect the left of the Australians south of the river. It was a thankless and difficult part. Later a few Americans were called in, especially those from the United States, to help in the operations, and the Australians spread north of the river so as to be in touch with the forces across the river.

Below the main honors of the battle front in the first advance were shared by the Australians and the Canadians, who were chiefly the Canadians. As the battle moved on, the Canadians became the core of the operation and their progress depended both the advance of the Australian left and that of the successive French armies on the right, each of which was thrown in only as the advance above prospered. The Canadians' right in declaring that the fighting of the last two days was the hardest thing that Canada has done in the war, not excepting the capture of Vimy Ridge; certainly nothing could have been done better.

Australians Ranked Second.

Apart from the Canadians the chief burden fell on the Australians, although they had the incidental cooperation for some time of English units, both in the region north much below the Somme and in their advance right in the latter part, especially the days of the heaviest fighting. In spite of all this, however, the battle in its later phases was the Australians' battle.

It is absurd to praise the Guards regiments. Aside from those dreadful days of 1914 and 1915, the Guards have been the core of the operation and their progress depended both the advance of the Australian left and that of the successive French armies on the right, each of which was thrown in only as the advance above prospered. The Canadians' right in declaring that the fighting of the last two days was the hardest thing that Canada has done in the war, not excepting the capture of Vimy Ridge; certainly nothing could have been done better.

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The War Department's plan puts Major-General Kelly, who is in charge of the division of military aeronautics, and all other officers under Mr. Ryan, but Mr. Ryan reports to the Secretary of War and the latter is responsible to the President. In other words the Air Service will remain a subsidiary of the War Department and is not made a distinct service of its own, as the Senate subcommittee recommended.

In naming Mr. Ryan as Assistant Secretary of War it is announced that he replaces Edward Stettinius, "who will continue the special representative of the War Department in France, with full power to carry out special missions with which he is charged."

Mr. Ryan will name the man to take his place as head of the Aircraft Production Board.

CONAN DOYLE SAYS PEACE MUST BE SIGNED IN BERLIN

Demands Invasion of Germany, Occupation of Pots-
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LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sir Conan Doyle in an article contributed to the Evening Standard insists that the coming peace treaty must be signed in Potsdam. He says:

"The war will change very suddenly from the appearance of a close, drawn conflict to an absolute German surrender. Bearing this in mind we must insist upon three absolutely essential conditions to a satisfactory peace."

"The first is that Germany shall be invaded. Too long she has been left to suppose she is inviolate. This delusion must be shattered. Second, Berlin must be occupied and the treaty of peace signed in the very hall wherein was hatched the plot for the war. Third and most important of all, Germany must pay the last penny of expense her outrageous conduct has cost the Allies."

"This is both good policy and justice. Germany then cannot prepare another war, and while she has such a debt she will not need an army or navy. In 1918 she planned to exact four thousand millions from France alone. A German revolution could only result in bringing the social democrats to the top. These people, save a small minority, have in the main sustained Germany's attack on her neighbors just as the Pan-Germans have done. We owe them no consideration."

"Whoever rules Germany in the future will inherit the fruit of her criminal conspiracy against the world."

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SCARPE BATTLE RAGES

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 27.—The chief interest to-day centers in the northern sector of the battle front, where Canadians and Scotsmen are hammering the Germans on both sides of the Scarpe. Hard fighting is going on there.

Along the rest of the battle front we continue to press the enemy back, giving him little rest along the entire line. In the Bapaume area New Zealanders are continuing their movement on the north side of the city and are now some miles to the northeast, along the railroad which is approximately parallel to the Bapaume-Cambrai road, while on their left our troops have gone through Beaumetz and were said this morning to be near the sugar factory at the cross roads outside Vraucourt.

Southeast of Montauban we had this morning apparently pushed through both Montauban and Trones less than 10 miles from the German front. Further south the Australian army has taken Maricourt and Vaux Wood, which latter crowns the height of the Somme, from where there is a fine view eastward into enemy positions.

Below the river the Australians are reported within a mile of Dompierre east of Chaulnes. On the whole length of the front all salients have been practically flattened out and all irregularities done away with. From Bapaume to Roye our battle line now runs almost due north and south, while for a dozen miles or more above Bapaume, beyond the Scarpe it is hardly less straight, only bulging into enemy territory where the Canadians have thrust forward in the last thirty-six hours beyond Monty.

In all this advance there is no point where we have failed to advance at least three miles while our gain below the Scarpe is from twelve to thirteen miles. We have recovered between 150 and 200 square miles and our prisoners must be getting near the 10,000 mark, 23,000 having been taken since August 8. This can no longer be considered an unimportant success.

At one time they dropped fifteen shells each minute in the vicinity of Trithemont. Notwithstanding the enemy's fire, however, the French and Americans continued to pour metal across the Vesle whenever any Germans appeared. Many of the enemy were killed.

According to last accounts there was some hand to hand fighting in the region of Bazoches.

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